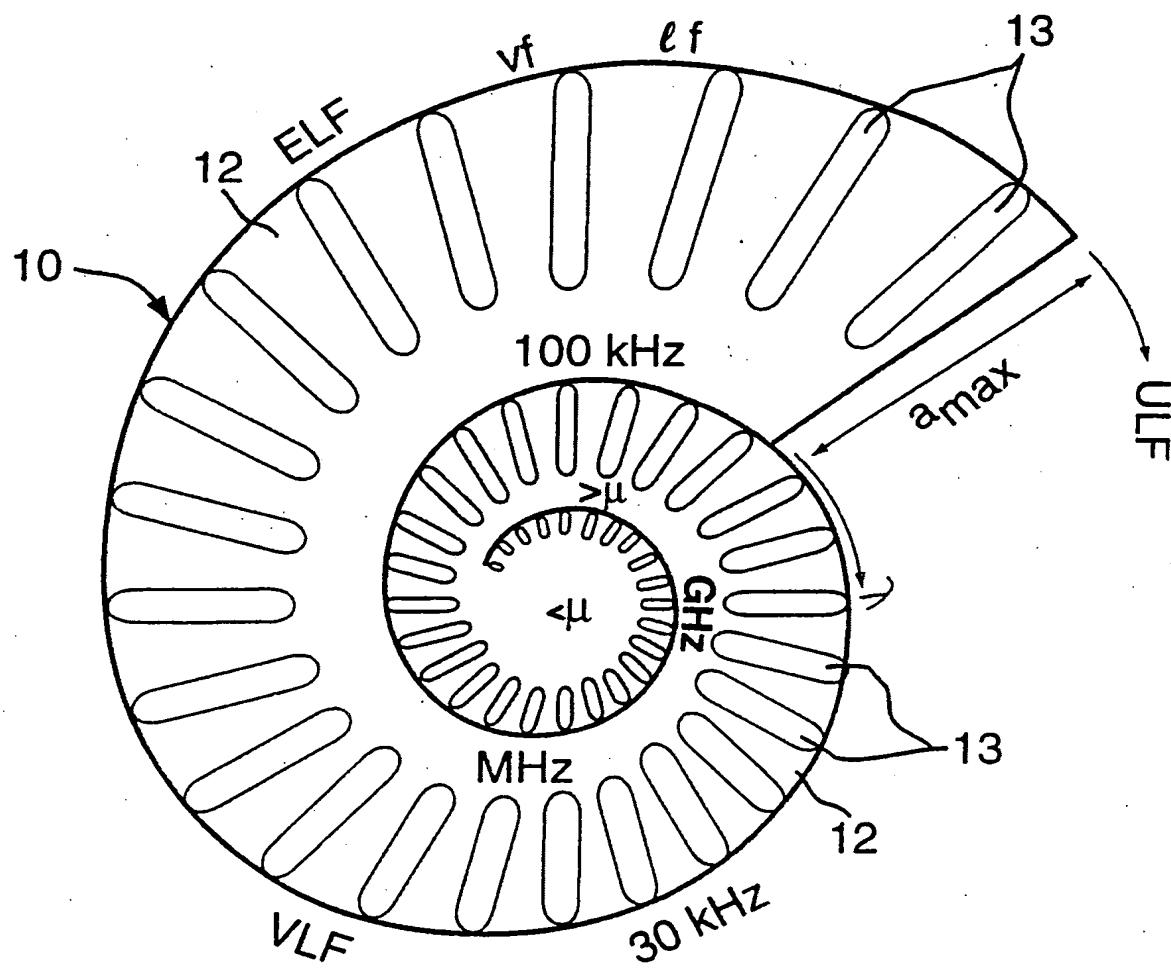
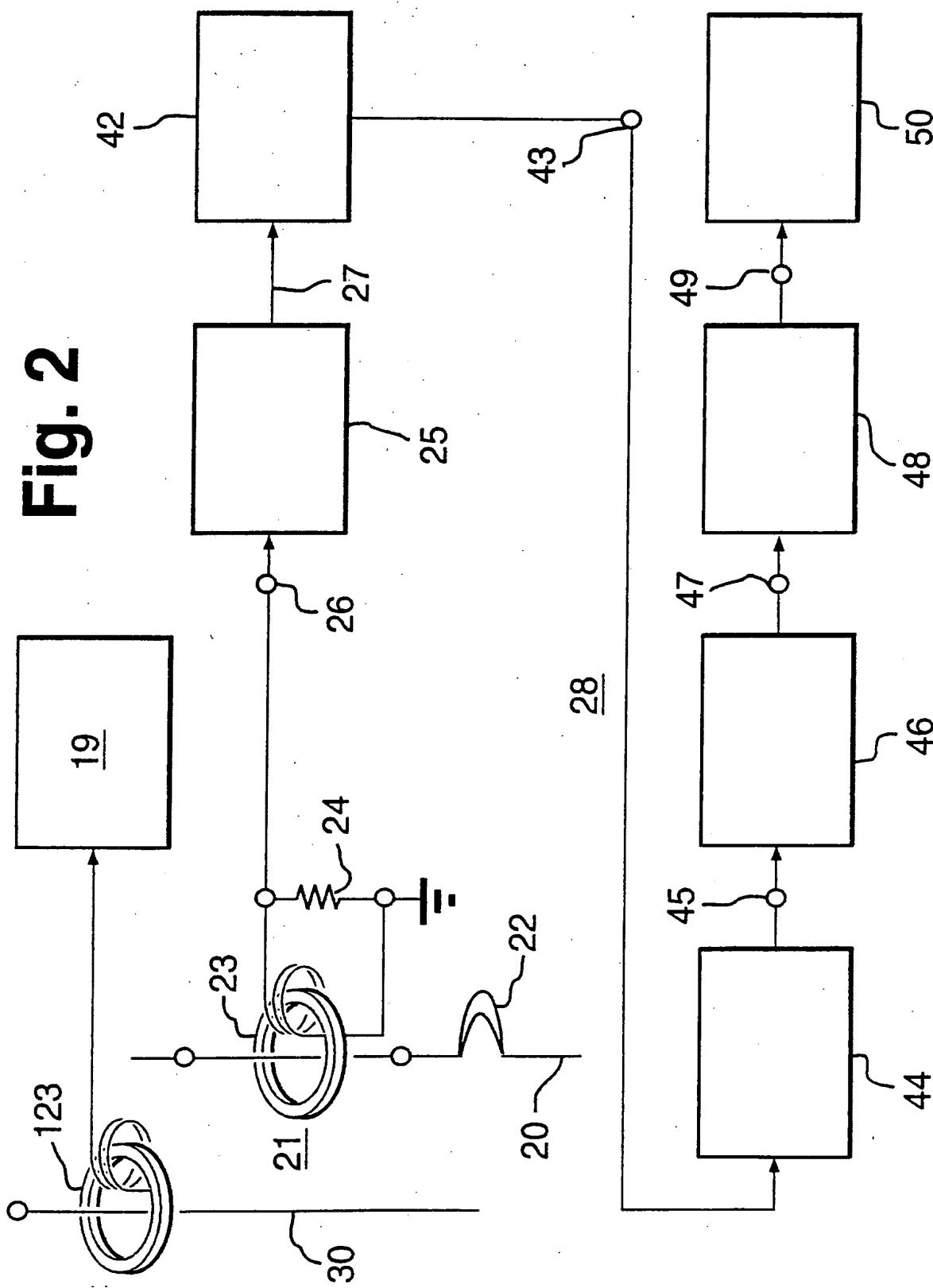


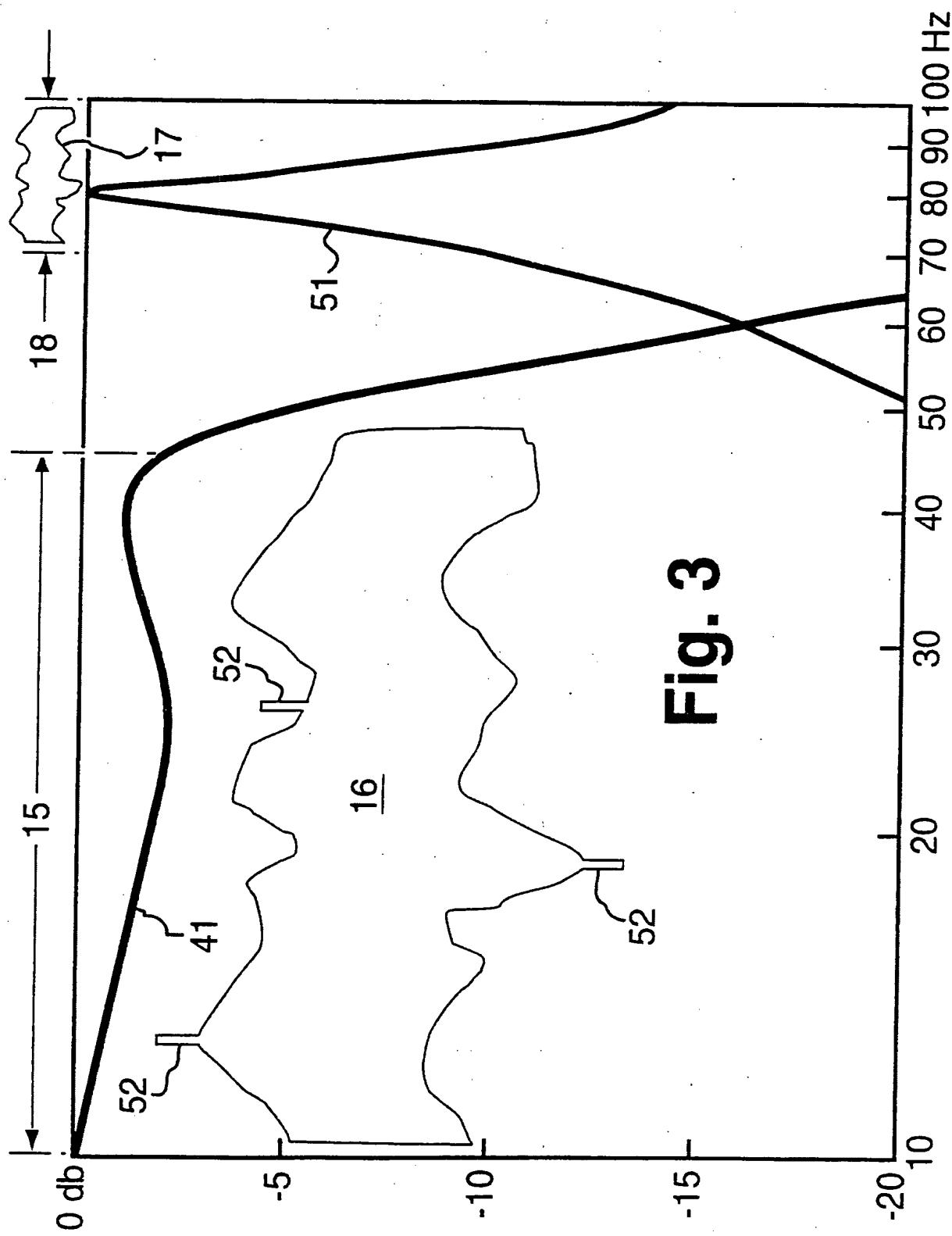
6772077

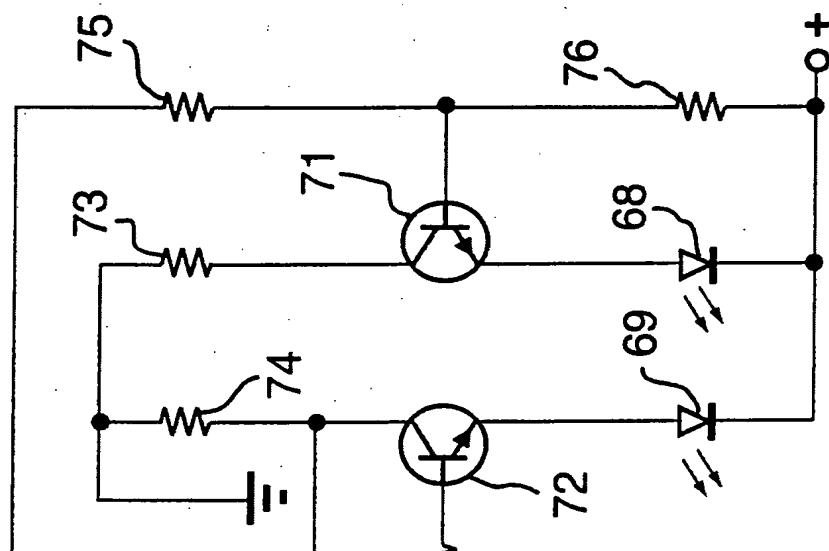
1/6

**Fig. 1**

2/6







The diagram illustrates a logic circuit. It starts with a power source at the bottom, indicated by a circle with a plus sign (+) and a ground symbol (0). A line labeled '27' connects to a junction point. From this junction, two lines branch out: one to the left labeled '412' and one to the right labeled '413'. The '412' line connects to the input of an inverter (represented by a triangle). The output of this inverter connects to the input of a NOR gate (represented by a rectangle with a diagonal line). The other input of the NOR gate is labeled '414'. The output of the NOR gate connects to the input of another inverter. The output of this second inverter connects to the input of a second NOR gate. The other input of this second NOR gate is labeled '43'. The output of the second NOR gate connects to the input of a final inverter. The output of this third inverter connects to the input of a fourth inverter. The output of this fourth inverter is labeled '64'. A feedback line from the output of the fourth inverter goes back to the input of the second inverter. Additionally, a line from the output of the fourth inverter goes to the input of a fifth inverter, which is labeled '66'. The output of the fifth inverter is labeled '66'.

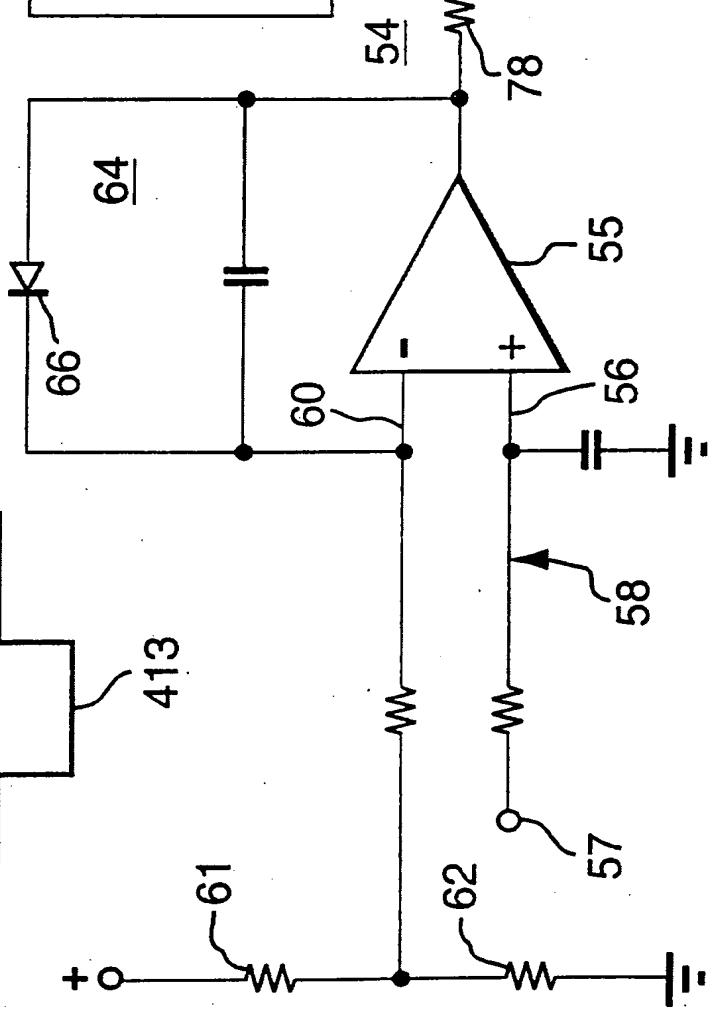
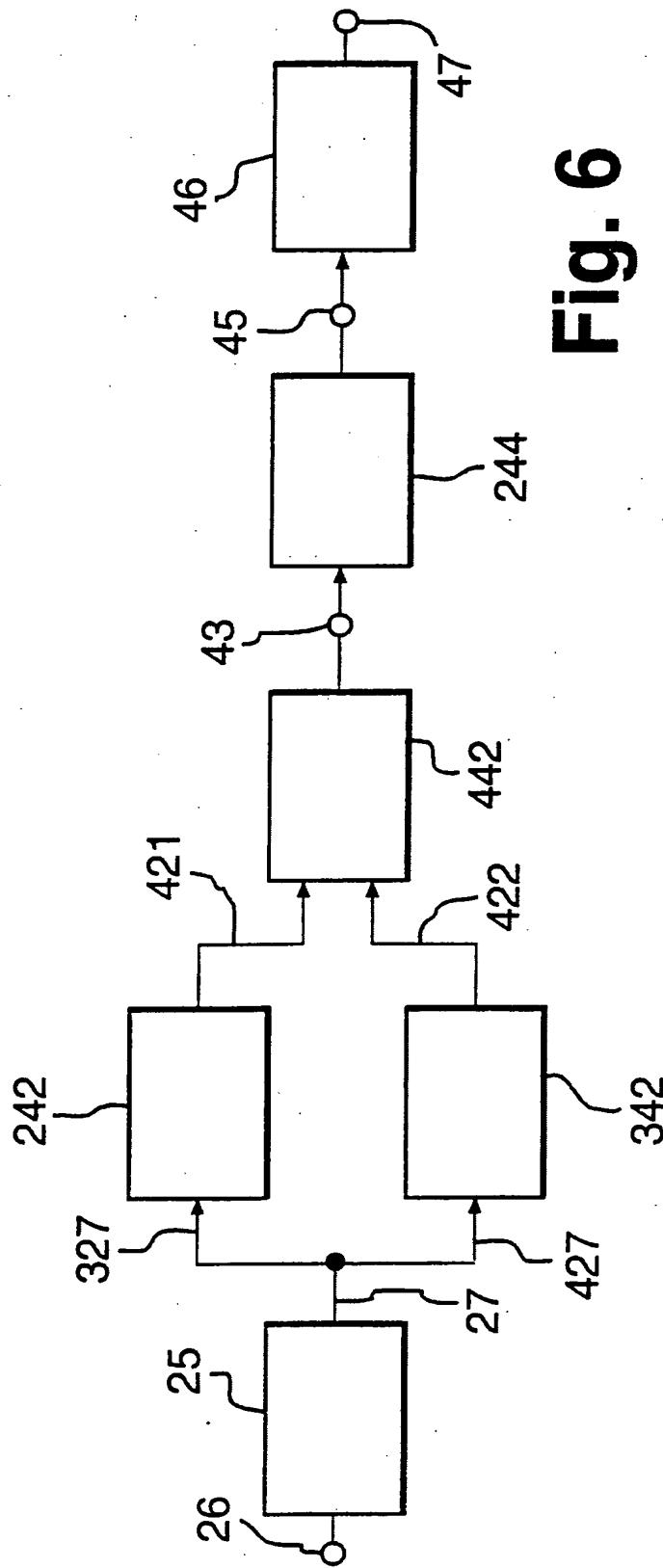
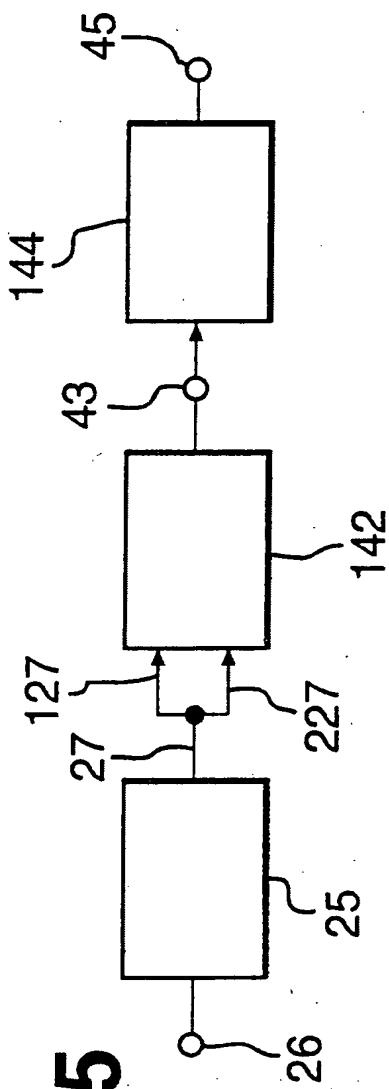


Fig. 7

5/6



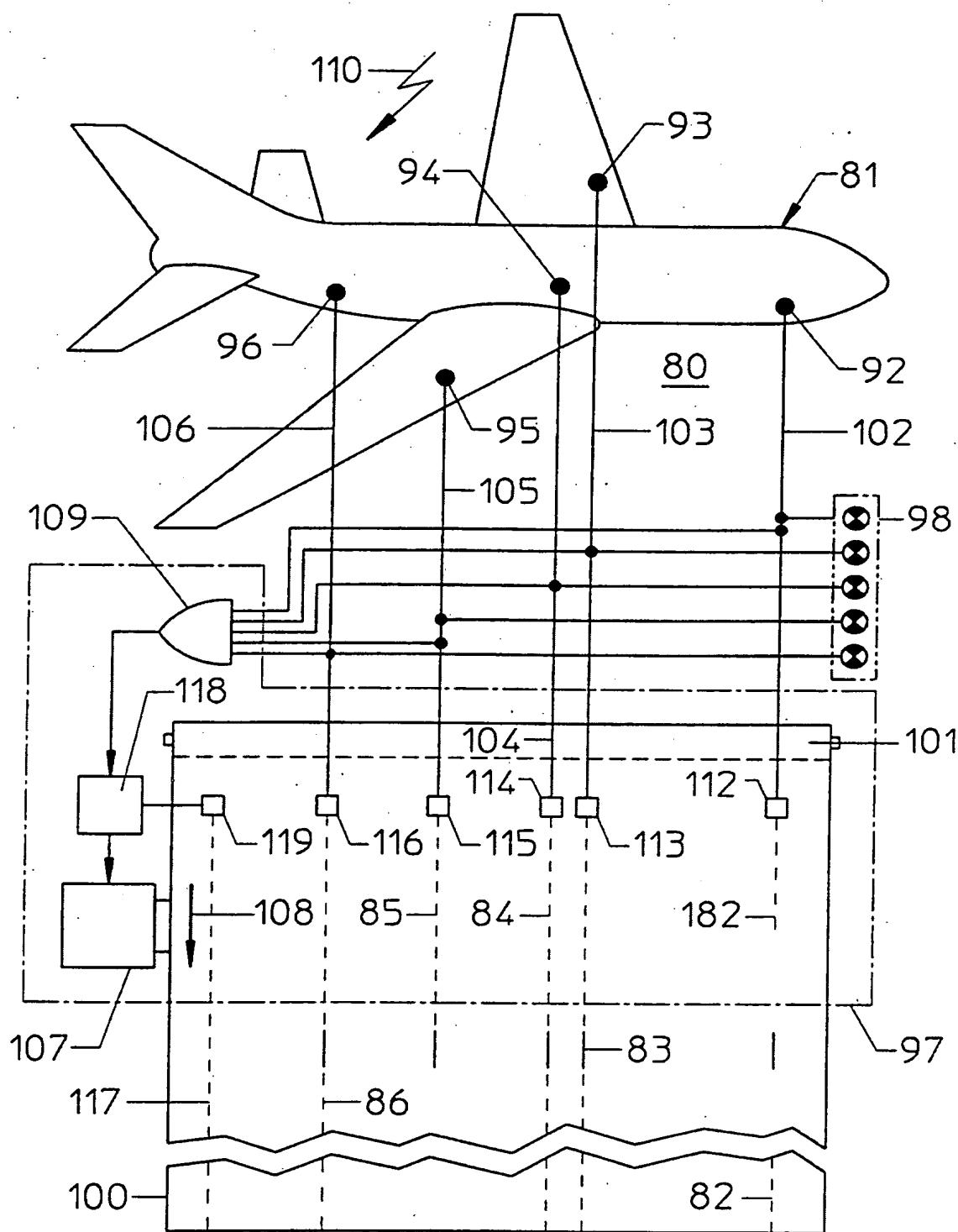


Fig. 8